WEEKLY, COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 29, 1858.

LUNG.

Real Estate Broker, ul. Minnesota.

talists at 24 to 36 per cent ouble the loan, (Minneso-ake investments in city or advantage. cosgiven if required. Cor-

MORRIS,

nd Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.,

Will practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt ttention.

If Office on St. Clair street in the new building ext door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. V. Craddock's office.

Feb. 20, 1857—weetwby.

BENJAMIN MONROE.

KS AND BLANKS,

ONWEALTH OFFICE.

RLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECIS-COURT OF APPEALS,

FOR SALE

DES OF PRACTICE.

TUTES OF KENTUCKY.

JUSTICES, CLERKS. SHERIFFS,

THE LEGISLATURE OF KY.-on 1855 and 1856-2 vols. Price

NERAL ACTS of Session 1855 and 6-in Phamphlet form. Price

GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet

BLANKS.

ERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price-60 cts per

RCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price-60 cts per

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—Price—\$1 per quire.

Porders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail. the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

JOHN FLOURNOY,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

DEVOTES HIMSELP TO THE

COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE

ST. LOUIS. MO.

(OLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at U tended to, prompt remittances made, correspond once sollcited, and information cheerfully given.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO

BLANK DEEDS. Price-\$1 per quire.

THE CONVENTION,

B. & J. MONROE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection claims in central Kentucky: also, to the investigation titles to land in Keutucky, on behalf of non-residen and others.

[April 9, 1856—tf.

JOHN A. MONROE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals' in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Franklort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents lu any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be prompt ly answered, and thus his clients kept algays advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be FRANKFORT, KY. DE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols. den. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume. DROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-

is duty has been performed.

The will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the achowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be sed or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner nder the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depotions, affavric. Ac. GEU. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes." Pumphlet. Price—10 cts.

> J. H. KINKEAD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

KS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of allkinds. WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da viess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun CES' BLANKS-WARRANTS AND EXECU Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. ISTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS

> JOHN M. HARLAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY. Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO Hon. J. J. Caittenbers,
Gov. L. W. Powell,
Ilou James Ilarlan,
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monsarrat & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. Tanner, Louisville, Ky.
hly 92, 1823—by.

FRANK BEDFORD, Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY Dec. 1, 1856-tf.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. LEXINGTON, KY.

POFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and perstreets. [May 23, 1856—tf.

WALL & FINNELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COVINGTON, KY.

Office, Third Street, Offosite South and City Hall.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbells,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
at Frankfort.
May 5, 1852-41.

T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Swigert's, entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751-tf.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky., AVE constantly on hand a complete assortmento Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and

Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1855—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Office, at his residence on Main street.

WHISKY-OLD BOURBON WHISKY bythegallon or bottle,

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Frankfort, May 27, 1852

May 15, 1857.

at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April 1, 1845-651-by.

cription, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Brivate Libraries supplied

oks, atlow prices. Paper of every

THOMAS A. MARSHALL AVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-tice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-CROW, McCREERY & Co., Merchants, St. Louis. Hon. Jno. F. Kyland, Judge Suprems Court of Mo Haywood, Crow & Co., Merchants, St. Louis. tacky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give BUCKNER, HALL & Co., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857-19. opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will prompt-ly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when abent on business, belound in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857-tf.

GORIN & GAZLAY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Jas. Trabue & Co.; Gabvin, Bell & Co.; McDowell, Young & Co.; Hudbes & Hutchson; Low & Whitney; Jas. E. Breen, Esq.; Havs, Craig & Co.; Caruth, Moss & Trigg; Wilson, Starbird & Smith; Cassyday & Hopkins; Curn & White; Abat & Ratley; Curn & Co.

W. H. M'HENRY

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY, ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA,

pROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of lowa, and the Inited States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the ransaction of all manner of business connected with and Titles.

They will enter lands invariants Titles. Land Titles.
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell ands, and invest money on the best terms and on the

est securities.
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri
ries, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
ountry is offered.

country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Keutucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junor having been engaged In the Land Business in lowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them

ess entrusted to them.
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenne, Des Moines, lows.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK. ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in sil the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morne's
Telegraph Office,
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN. Partners in the PRACTICE OF LAW.

Il Soperations on the Teeth will be directed by a sc entifick nowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guideto uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give consel ertransact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

(VIN-If you want excellent GIN call at May 15,1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

ELEGANT STOCK

WINTER CLOTHING -AT-

CHARLES B. GETZ'S.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL Using the desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable

Clothing and Furnishing Goods, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.,

Ever exhibited lu this city. prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city. My stock of BOYS CLOFHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this de-

partment.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawyers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fall of finding the arti-

Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.

TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louis--ALSO-

Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coat's for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Mach
WHEELER & IVES,

Twist.

Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store,
Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Torders for Machines will be received by Mrs.
LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort,
Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who
purchase.

Skin Whereles.

Philo L. Ives.

Aug. 31, tf. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

E.RANDOLPHSMITH. CHAS.S. WALLER. J. T. BOYLE Chicago, Ill. Danville, Ky

SMITH, WALLER & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, OFFICE-MASONIC TEMPLE,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

(11VE particular and personal attention to the invest-Ument of money for others in Lands, Town Lots, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest money on BONDS and REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, at highly remnnerative rates of interest, for parties de-siring it.

siring it.

Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great North-West, warrant the belief hat they can make as as fe and profitable investments as any parties in the West. West.
All letters of linquiry or on business promptly answered. Address,
SMITH, WALLER & CO.,
Box No. 2887, Chicago, Illinois, or
J. T. BOYLE Danville Ky.

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Gov. C. S. Morrhean, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. Thos. S. Page, Frankfort, Ky.
Messrs. Bonley & Pinnell, Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. Tatlor, Sheley & Co., Lexington, Ky.
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Hon. Z. Wheat, Columbia, Ky.
Hon. J. R. Unnerwood, Bowlinggreen, Ky.
Hon. John K. Roorrs, Glasgow, Ky.
Hon. John K. Ilelm, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Hon. L. W. Powell, Henderson, Ky.
May 30, 1856—4f.

N. D. SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

ALCOHOL COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,

Nos. 16& 18. West side Second St., bet. Main & Market

LOUISVPLLE, KY.

GWIN & OWEN, Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Jan. 30, 1857-tf.

owen's botel.

CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. F. SMITH, Proprietor. J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerks. [April 15, 1857-4f.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKKORT, KY. DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back (rom A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BIANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

BIANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at shortnotice, to ordor, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

MANSION HOUSE, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets FRANKFORT, KY.

TRANKFOKT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as: man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the pubcand will endeavor to deserve it.

May 23, 1855.

BEN. LUCKETT.

With the best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. May 15, 1857.

H. G. BANTA, PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:

AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING; All kinds of Zinc, White and Enameled Finished Paint-ing, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most darable manner. Mix ed paints always forsale.

SIGN PAINTING All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transpareut Cloth for Show-Windows; Tranks and Umhrellas marked at short no-

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES, Mahogauy, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble,

Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very

PAPER HANGING. Every kind of Paneled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES, CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Stote.

TOOTH BRUSHES, A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS

every description and material, at Dr. MlLLS' Drug Store. HAIR BRUSHES. The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS. Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drag Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES. For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES, Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE, For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for he toliet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drng Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS. The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at

Dr. MILLS'Drug Store.

EVERYTHING In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either La-dies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. A handsome selection will be opened in due time for theapproaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

MERCHANT & SMITH, PLUMBERS AND TINNERS, hop on St. ClairStreet.Opposite the Postoffic FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work putup in the most work manike manner. Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout-

ing and Guttering of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Fall orderspromptly attended to.

STOVES! STOVES!!



Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware in allits various branches, wholesale and retail, as chear as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Guttering and Spouting made and put up on the shortest notice and most reas onable terms. All of those who are in want of Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing

would make it to their interest to give mo call bofore going elsewhere.

T Don't forget to come to Old Bank Bnilding, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1836—tf.

II. R. MILLER.

LOOK HERE!

\$20,000 STOCK OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA. DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Beigian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Eartheware; Britania Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Waitersand Trays.

IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY Donble Silvar-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Basket Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at EASTERN COST PRICE,

Asowners are willing to make change in business.
All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.

By calling respectfully the attention of honse-keepers and merchants, we are surethat we will give perfect satisfaction.

I Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.

Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 2, 1856—tf. 6 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

FORGER CONVICTED. JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

> When, for 10 successive nights, over 13 50,000 People 51

Greeted him with Rounds of Applanse, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeite executo their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them! The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is

the greatest Judge of Paper Money living: TREATEST DISCOVERY of The Present Century for

Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and Exhibiting at a glauce every Counter-feit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS. No Index to examine! No pages to hunt p! But so simplified and arranged, that the Mer chant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Gluncs.

English, French and German. Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue,

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published, Also a Listof .

All the Private Bankers in America. A Complete Summary of the Finance of Eu-ROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edl tion, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will con-tinue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Pub-Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, a

\$1 a year. lletters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker, Publisherand Preprietor, 7a Wall Street New York. May 12th, 1857—wly.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH, RESPECTFULLY Invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILINERY AND Fancy Goods,

Consisting of the following articles:

of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsted Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves texington at 2:45 p. m., counsettings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins, also a great variety of Gamelastic Hair Combs; Gumelastic Hair Combs; all kind of Puff Combs; Gumelastic Hair Combs; all kind of Pouff Combs; Gumelastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerons to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH

Mrs. HERRENSMITH Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the La-dies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention

BLEACHING & TRIMMING Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine hefore purchas as low as possible. Call and examine hefore purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to w goods.
Pl will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, Oc 1 1 will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSEL, and will also keep the store on Main street. Oct. 9, 1857—tf.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY FRANKFORT, KY.,

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal. Miss LAURAM, KENDALL, Teacher of Music. THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commend on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, Including Washing, Fuel and Lights,
Tuition in English studies, Fronch and Latin,
Music on Piano,
Use of instrument for practice,
Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each stationery, Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work ithout charge. No deduction for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal. Dec. 31, 1857—3m.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board o Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superin State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W.,
MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aiwed by an able Faculty.
The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended conrse in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Geology; also in English Liter.

matics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-second semi-anual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, ky.," or the undersigned.

Propulation of the President of the Board.

Dec. 21, 1857.—tf President of the Board.

OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH. W. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Mannfacture rof Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Bag Irons, Saw Sildes, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gip Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogsand Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

WITNESSES; ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

NO. 83.

G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, —— Connty, SN.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

W.M. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CANS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Eridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.
"The persons interested as cestic que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.
"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.
"And we, the sinscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorizedagent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.
W.M. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.] RUFUE B KINSLEY, [L. S.]

L. S. D. 1856.

WM. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.] REFUS BKINSLEY, [L. S.]

E. S. SANFORD,

S. M. SHOEMAKER,

GEO. W. CASS,

JOHN BINGMAN,

J.LIVINGSTON.

"State of Pennsylvania:
"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. "G. W. CASS, Pres't.

"CITY OF PITTSBURG,

"CITY OF PITTSBUES,

County of Allegheny,

State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April,

A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner
in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky,
duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of
Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take
acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be need or recorded
thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being
duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing
statement within istrue to the best of his knowledge and
belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McCLURE HAYS,

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania." Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

Com. for Kentucky in Fenneysvania.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.

1, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Conrt in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this löth day April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK. c. r. c. o

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857-8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. N andafter Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as follows: BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.

LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.

ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.

RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.

And all kind of Worsted Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of Morsted Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of Morsted Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; All Kind Of Morsted Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies, County for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; Cloaks and Furs for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Chil

stage for Shelbyville and Newcastle. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 5:50 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations cast of Lagrange and at Smith's and Hohb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 10:35 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroad, with Indianapolis, Ferre flaute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keoknik, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubnque, and all the principal towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMONATION—Leaves Louisville at 4 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 5:40 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 7:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Freighttrains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. Is allowed fortickets.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior owns of the State, and tickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern cities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of line to convey passengers and their baggage.

Important for any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentneky Stage Company, opposite Phenix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,
General Ticket Agent, Louisville, FRANK WEAVER,
Ticket Agent, Loxington.

SAMUEL GILL.

Nov 6, 1857.

Shall L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

RAILROAD. Short Line Route to the North & West.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM

Through to Chicago in 15 nours, Through to St. Louis in 14 hours. Through to Calro in 20 hours. Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Rallroad or Steam Boat Route. Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. __ark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

Terr through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Lou-Ang. 31, 1857 tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent. FRANGIPANNI,

OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MillES' Drug Store. Toilet Mirrors, Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment Of five Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,

or Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.

WM.H. GRAINGER, Agent.
Louisville, Ky.

SPEECH

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY

ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Delivered in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, March 17.

[CONCLUDED.]

It was here that Oxford, that Shawnee, that Kickapoo, distinguished themselves in the mul-

tiplicity of votes, feigned and fraudulent.

And when you see such things as these in the Constitution, when you see such things as these all around the Constitution, when you see the same men who made the Constitution rulers in the land during the whole time, do you not see that the frauds have been everywhere, that the imposition upon the people has been everywhere? And how can you exempt from the contagion (if there was nothing more than this general association from which to infer it) this Constitution and those who made it? Judging from the positive internal evidence that exists in it, and the facts that surround it, I cannot. I believe it vio selve-, to impose it upon them. I believe this Constitution is the work of fraud—fraud upon the rights of the people.

A WORD ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

I do not undertake to defend this people for their conduct. It is not my part nor my province. I should agree, perhaps, with the President, that much of their conduct had been of a disreputable, disorderly, and seditious character. It may be that it deserves the epithet of "rebellion," the President applies to it. I have nothing to do with that. I am not their advocate. I have dis approved of their conduct in many instances.— There were many bad men among them, as I be lieve, but for that the law assigns its proper pun The majority of the people have their political rights, that remain notwithstanding their legal offenses. It is in that point of view; in their political character as the people of a Territory, that I look on them in respect to this sub Whether they be more or less vile on one side or the other, is not the question. I fear that neither party could take the chair of impartiality and justice, and be shameless enough to attempt to administer rebuke or justice to the

One great objection to their admission at all is that they have not shown, by their conduct on any side, that they are altogether fit for association with the States of this Union. A little more nticeship, a little more practice of honest and fair dealing, a little more spirit of submission and subordination to law and authority, would be well learned by them, and fit them and them much better for citizens of the United States. That is my opinion. I have how ever, spoken of their political rights as men, and it is not for me to sit in judgment to coudemn and deprive them of the right of suffrage on one side or the other, because of frauds committed by one. or violence practiced by another. This is a politi-

THE CASE STATED-AN ARGUMENT.

It is said, however, that the series of legalities and technicalities, to which I have alluded, of a regular election, of a regular Convention, of a submission to the people, and of votes of the peo-ple upon all these questions, have been regular; and what then? All the people had a right to vote, and those who did not vote forfeited their right to complain; and we are not to inquire whether there were any people who did not vote, or whether those who vote voted fairly, and were entitled to vote or not. It is said we are preclud ed by the forms in which this transaction is en veloped; that the formal election, the formal cer tificate of election, the formal Constitution certi fied-these formalities are enough for us, and that we are not permitted to look further; that we ought not to look further. Sir, I do not think We are applied to now to admit a new State into the Union. The instrument which she pre sents as her Constitution is opposed by people from the same Territory. They say, this is not our Constitution; it is against our will; it is not only against our will, but it has been imposed upon us by device and fraud. It is void for fraud. If it is not void for fraud, for that is rather a legal than a political term, we present these frauds and this opposition as a reason why you should not admit our Territory into the Union under this Constitu-

The complainants admit all the regularities just as the President states them. Perhaps they admit mission of this Constitution—admitted against mission of the complaints mission missio evidence of the Constitution itself as I have before adverted to. A majority of the people have protested against it. The present Legislature, which were practiced in the Convention concern ing and relating to all around this Constitution They say, "Do not accept that; do not admit us under it; send it back; let it be submitted to a fair vote of the people." Sir, upon such a complaint as this, are we not bound, in justice to that people, to examine the whole case? Can any Senator turn and refuse to look at the testimony that is offered? Can be be justified in so doing by naked legal presumptions, from naked regu larities or irregularities?

Do not suppose that I would disparage all these conclusions and presumtions from a formal, regular manner of doing business. In many cases, and to many of the transactions of society, especially to your Courts of Justice, they are nessary, and they subserve the purposes of justice. They were not made to sacrifice justice, but to uphold it, and maintain it, and protect it, as an armor. That is the proper business of formsnot to erush down justice, but to promote it. We are not now sitting here governed by any teehni This is a grand national political tribu nal, to judge according to our sense of policy and our sense of justice. That is our high province -not to be controlled by presumptions of law when we can have the naked truth. It is the truth that ought to guide it; and for that we ought to look wherever we can find it; and where you law made subject to it.

This is a question above that sort of argument. It is inquirable into. Else how can we judge that it is their Constitution? It is the first time, I believe, that such a question has ever come up in applications for admission, there has been one thing about which there has been no question; and that was, the willingness to be admitted, and the admission of this Constitution? admitted. There has been no question about the authenticity of a Constitution, or about its ex-pressing the true will of the people before this, that I know of. I am satisfied there has been none; but now that there is, we must inquire in- generous principles and policy that the South has authenticity of the instrument offered to pursued here. We must inquire whether it is better, on full consideration, to admit the instrument and the State with it or not; and, in the exercise of that judgment, we are bound to look abroad for the truth wherever we can find it. I think, therefore, these matters are all fairly subject to our

Now. Mr. President, convinced as I am. from these imperfect views of the evidence in the case that this instrument is not really the Constitution of the people of Kansas, or desired by them to be accepted by you in their admission into the Union; and believing, moreover, as I verily do, that it is made in fraud and for a fraud; believ ing that these matters are inquirable into by us and that the inquiry has led us to abundant light on this subject, I cannot, I will not vote for Viewing it as I do, I should think that, with the

Now, Sir, what considerations are there, apart from these which I have stated, which could lead me to give, or could compensate me for giving, a vote against my sense of what was right and just? What is the advantage to our whole coun try, or to any portion of it, to result from taking Kansas into the Union now with this Coustitu Is anything to be gained? Is the South or the North to gain anything by it? I see nothing to be gained by it. I think there is not a gentleman here who believes that Kansas will be a Slave State. Before this Territorial Govern ment was made, many of the leading men of the South here argued that Kansas and Nebraska never could be Slave States. By the law of cll-mate and geography, it was said they could not. So said my friend from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] and so said Mr. Stephens.

Toomss-Never.

Mr. HALE-Mr. Badger said so.

Mr. CRITTENDEN-Mr. Keitt and Mr. Brooks of South Carolina said so. The opinion was gentlemen expressed by numerous Southern that Kansas could never be a Slave State. It itled to that upon principle; they are entitled to was for the principle that they contended; and it by the express pledges of the Kansas-Nebraska the principle, the abstract principle, was a just

Mr. Hammond-With the permission of the Senator I will ask him. "Did I understand him to say that Mr. Keitt had declared that Kansas never would be a Slave State?" Mr. CRITTENDEN-Yes, Sir; so it is reported.

Mr. Ilunter, of Virginia, said: "Does any man believe that you will have

Slaveholding State in Kansas or Nebraska?' Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, said: "That Slavery would never find a resting place

those Territories." Mr. Douglas said: "I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it could be permanently a slavehold

ng country. Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, said: "I have no more idea of seeing a slave popula

on in either of them than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts." Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said:

"No one expects it. No one dreams that slave-ry will be established there." Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, "The fears of Northern gentlemen are wholly

unfounded. Slavery will not be established in Kansas and Nebraska." The late Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, said his speech of the 15th March, 1854:

"If the natural laws of climate and of soil ex dule us from a Territory of which we are the oiut owners, we shall not and we will not eom

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, said, on the 2d of March, 1854: "If two States should ever come into the Union from them (the Territories,) it is very

certain that not more than one of them could any possible event, be a slaveholding State: have not the least idea that ever one

Mr. Kcitt, of South Carolina, in his speech the 30th of March, 1854, quoted Mr. Pinkney, of his own State, that "Practically, he thought Slavery would not go

above the line of 36° 30' by the laws of physical geography, and, therefore, that the South lost no

Perritory fit for Slavery."

This is all the authority I have; it is a compil Mr. GREEN-I wish to inquire what book the

enator reads from. What is the title of it?
Mr. Crittenden—It seems to be a book writ n with the most downright Democratic propens ities and purposes. [Laughter.] It is "An Appeal to the Democracy of the South, by a South ern State Rights Democrat." [Laughter.]

Mr. Mason-I suppose the pamplilet is anony No name is given. Crittenden—Yes, sir

Mr. Mason-The name of the writer of the pamphlet is not given.

Mr. Crittenden—Will the gentlemen take it?
It contains a great deal of good Democratic reading. [Laughter.] The writer of it thought he was doing great service to the Democratic par

Mr. HAMMOND-I wish to say that Mr. Keitt otes that passage from Mr. Pinckney's speech n the Missouri question, which had been quoted n the opposite side of the ease previously.

bject in quoting it was to show that Mr. Pinck ney did not support the Missouri Compromise upon principle, but he did not indorse the sen timeuts expressed by Mr. Pinckney in that ex-Mr. CRITTENDEN-I accept the explanation .-Certainly I had no intention to misrepresent any gentleman by reading the statement expressed

in this pamphlet. I say it was not anticipated at first that Kansas would be a slaveholding That is the state of the question before you - State. What is the South to gain now by having the effect these forms would ordinarily have, but the will of the majority of the people. Is it a they urge other facts in opposition to the apparent triumph worthy of the South? It is not entirely learned and able Cabinet, and then, what is more barren. It will produce increased bitterness and exasperation, perhaps, on the part of those against whose will it is forced, not only in the by its inquiries, have developed the vast frauds Territory, but elsewhere. It may give new ex asperation to the slavery question; new agita-tion, which God furbid. It would be a victory without results, without profit, barren, sterile, as to all the ordinary and beneficent fruits.

There is none of them; but it will give exasperation, perhaps to the slavery question. It will not allay agitation. Is that policy? Is that justice? Will that gain anything to us? I do not know how anything is to be gained to the South, supposing, as I verily believe, and as every gen eman here believes, that it cannot be a slave State, that there is a majority there opposed to it, and who will put it down. Pass this, and we may have a few years longer of exasperated struggle and exasperated agitation in the coun That is all the consequence of the barren victory which would be obtained by admitting Kansas with this Constitution. That is not a fruit, I think, which any one would wish to Now, if you attempt to enforce it, we are told by Mr. Walker-I know nothing about it, but from all that he and Mr. Stanton tells and they are Democratic witnessesthere is danger of resistance and danger of rebel-

Where is the necessity, then, for our doing it now? Can we not resort to some other means by which we may avoid all these consequences of exasperation, of danger, of resistence, of tumult find the truth on one side and the fiction on the or of agitation upon this subject, and end this other side—which is to be followed, the truth or contest in a short time, by authorizing the prothe fiction? I take the fact; I take the truth; let the fiction return to those tribunals who are by Constitution if they want to come into Union-a Constitution fairly to be made, fairly to express the will of the people, and to bring it here, when they shall be admitted? It defer the subject for awhile. Is it not better to do the Senate of the United States. In all former that? Is it not better to stand by the evils we have than to fly to others we know not of, either North or South, to result from the rejecti the Constitution under which they desired to be every prudential consideration is in favor of our forbearing to euforce this Constitution on the people of Kansas, and leave them an opportunity of making their views fully and perfectly un derstood. This will be in accordance with the

THE KANSAS-NIEBRASKA BILL

What recommended the Kausas-Nebraska bill to the South? For one, I think it was a great blunder to pass it; but what was the recommendation it contains? It adopts, I think, a right principle, in respect to a Territory belonging to the people of the United States, and in regard to which Cong ress has made no law of there has been nothing here but agitation on the admission or exclusion, that any eitizen of the subject, increasing with every day. United States, with any property of his, has a full right to go there. When people go upon sented. Now, Sir, if it is to be debated any sented. that Territory to make a law, to become a community, when they have the power of legisla-tion, they may admit it, or exclude it; it is within tion, they may admit it, or exclude it; it is within the compass of their pc wer. But while it is a Territory of the United States there is no law there, I think, to divest the title which a man there, I think, to divest the title which a man would deprive it of many mischievous conse. They have no government but what we give. It is not have no law would deprive it of many mischievous conse.

shall divest it, leaving to the people afterward the right to form their own final Coustitution as they please, for or against slavery.

That is the the principle upon which that bill particle that the state of the principle upon which that bill particle that the state of the s

ested; that is the principle upon which the South have always contended for the right. They con-tended for it in that bill; and so far, I think, they

were in the right. Now, I say, I want the full practice of that orinciple here. Let the majority make such a Constitution as they please. That is the great American principle, that rises above all others Let them govern themselves, and as the majori ty declare, so let the Constitution and so let the laws be. I think we are infracting that great principle—the principle of the South itself, this very identical subject, by forcing this Con stitution, at least of doubtful authenticity, upon the people. If there is a majority in favor of it, it is not much trouble for them to ratify it. If there is a majority opposed to it, they are en-titled to have their will and way. They are en-

HIS POSITION DEFINED.

Sir, I feel that I have already occupied a great deal of your time—more than I expected to do; and yet there are some general topics upon which I wish to say something, though not so immediately connected with the direct question

Mr. President, I am, according to the denomi nations now usually employed by parties in this country, a Southern man. I have lived all my life in a Southern State. I have been accuscomed from my childhood to that frame of society of which alarery forms a part. I am, so far as regards the necessary defense of the rights of the South, as prompt and as ready to lefend them as any man the wide South can nold; but is the same resolute and determined spirit in which I would defend any invasion of its rights, and for which I would put my foot as far as he who went furthest, I will concede to others their rights, and I will maintain aud defend them. With the same feeling which I know I would defend my own rights, I will respect fend them. theirs. I never expected Kansas to be a slave

State. I believed that those at the South who ex ected it, would be deluded. There was som ague hope that when the Missouri Compro mise line was taken away and abolished, slavery might be extended in that direction, but I did not believe it. I believed that the Missouri Compromise line fixed in 1820, was about that Territorial line, north of which slavery, if it could exist, would not be profitably employed; and our experience since has shown that the wise men who made that compromise judged rightly. We have no instance in which it has een found profitable anywhere there. I believe that the idea of making Kausas a slave State was a delusion to the South; that her hopes would never be realized, if she entertained such a hope as that. I thought, therefore, it would have been better, without examining scrupulously into its constitutionality, to let the Missour compromise stand. I regretted its repeal. I did not believe the South would gain anything by it, or that the North would gain anything by

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The compromise was a bond and assurance of I would not have disturbed it. It was hallowed in my estimation by the men who made it. It was hallowed in my apprehension by the beneficial consequences that resulted from t. It was hailed, at the time it was made, by the South. It produced good, and nothing but good, from that time. Often have you, Sir, adressing Mr. Toombs,] and I, and all of the old Whig party, triumphed in that act as one of the great achievements of our reader, though, that he was from that, among other things, that he derived the proudest of all his titles—that of pa great achievements of our leader, Henry Clay. It cificator and peace-maker of his country. ascribed to him a great instrumentality in the passage of that law, and over and over again have I claimed credit and honor for him for act. This, for thirty years had been my stead fast opinion. I have been growing, perhaps, during that time, a little older, and am little less susceptible of new impressions and novel opin I cannot lay aside the idea that the

tional onc. I believed so then.

All the people believed it. I must be perunitted to retain that opinion still; to go on, at any rate, to my end with the hope that I have not been praising, and have not been claiming cred it for others of violating the Constitution of their

which made that line of division was a constitu-

Sir, the men who passed that measure were great men; they were far seeing men. Without argument, now, I am content to rest my faith pon the authority of those great men-F knev. of this Constitution-admitted against Clay, Lowndes, old President Monroe, the than all, thirty five years of acquieseence in it. quarrels you may have had about it in Congress here were always enough to uphold and sustain that law; and never, until 1854, was it repealed or its constitutionality questioned, that I know of I regret its repeal, because I feared that it would lead to new agitations and new dangers. Has it

not? What has been our experience?

EXPECTATIONS DISAPPOINTED. The authors of the measure which repealed that compromise—honorable and patriotic I know them to be, many of them my personal friendspromised themse ves from it greater peace and greater repose by localizing the slavery question, as it was said. Then this act was to localize the slavery question, and all agitation was to be at an end. It was to give peace to the country so the President said. The President in his Message at the commencement of this session, or in his Special Message—I do not know which imagines the country to have been in great agi tation on the subject of slavery, when the Kar sas-Nebraska act came and put a stop to it, until sometime afterward, it was revived. Why, sir exactly the contrary seems to me tobe the true his tory of the transaction. We were becomin tranquilized under the Compromise of 1850 in ad dition to the Missouri Compromise; all was subsiding into submission and acquiescence when, to obtain a greater degree of secure us for the future against all agitation, this bill of 1854 repealing the Missouri Compro mise was passed. What has it produced? Has localized the question of slavery?

it given us peace? All can answer that question. It has given us everything but peace. It has given us everything but a cessation of It has given us trouble-nothing agitation. out trouble. That has been the consequence it so far.

I am as anxious now as any man here to elos up this scene. I would vote for the admission of Kansas upon almost any terms that would give peace and quiet. If I thought this bill would do so, I would vote for it. I would suppress all scruples for the sake of that peace. was sure such would be its results, I would vote for it, thinking myself justified by the price that was to be paid—the peace of my country -the peace of my country and the restoration of good will among my fel-low-eitizens. I do not hope for it. I fear furtion will be confined to the limits of Kansas This is the same hope that was disappointed

where, it will be debated here; and, perhaps, if it is to be debated anywhere, it is best that it be

there with his property, as any other citizen un- it in the right way here. We allow ourselves to | But the Presides til there is some law which shall prevent it and become too much excited about it. To this Kansas Constitutio great country, now, what is Kansas and this provision that after Kansas question, and the two or three hundred called to change it, slaves who are there, that you and I, and all the American Senate, should be here day and night, and using such language of vituperation and in time notwithstanding and using such language of vituperation and in vective on this subject as we often do? Look at our great country, and the great subjects which please. Sir, this claim our attention as her legislators; look at the Unit them all in their majesty and their magnitude, humble judgment, and then say how little, pitiful, in comparison, is and a very untrue the question about which we are making so much themselves by a Co and contention

AN APPEAL FOR MODERATION

On this subject, and on many others, it seems to me that it becomes us, of all citizens of this great Republic, to set to ou examples of moderation and conciliation. What not be abolished except good does the mutual charge of aggression, often fiercely repeated? What good do these invec-tives of one against another? Especially let me say to my friends of the North, why indulge in invectives of the most reproachful character up on those who, in fourteen or fitteen States of this of amendment prescribed great country, are slaveholders? Does that give the people, by their irresis ou any eause to traduce them? Cannot you any other manner at any til live content with the institutions which please frame of our Government. you better, and leave these fellow citizens, who Constitution in the Union that have just the same right to adopt slavery that you have your institutions, to enjoy their iberty in peace also? Is there anything in the difference of our institutions which ought to make us inimical to one another? How was it with our fathers? Did not they live together in peace and harmony? Did not they fight er? Did not they legislate together? Did they ever abuse and reproach each other about the question of slavery? Never that I have read of Why is it that we cannot do as they did? we degenerated from those fathers, or have we grown so much better and purer than they were? I doubt whether we are any better; and I do not believe, notwithstanding all is said about

progress, that we are at all more sensible than hose fathers who made the Coustitution of the United States, and laid the foundation of this great Government of ours. They gave us an example of brotherhood; and when we look at all that connects us, all that unites and makes as one people, how much more powerful would its influence seem to be to connect us together. than the power of slavery and anti slavery to clivide us? We are united by circumstances of which we cannot divest ourselves. We are united in language, in blood, in country, in all he memories of the past, in all the hopes of the future. This is our connection, leading and pointing to the brightest destiny that ever await ed any people. All the unnumbered blessings of the future are in full prospect; but there is this little, this comparatively small matter of conten tion, that we seem disposed to nurse up into con-tinual occasion for philippies and for reproaches. This is not the right temper with which to regard the subject. Crimination and recrimination is not the way to strengthen our Union—that Union of brotherhood, of good-will, of co oper ation for all great national purposes, which our fathers formed.

A GLORIOUS UNION.

I was gratified to hear comparison made of the mighty resources of the different sections of this country. It was a proud exhibition. The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Ham mond) gave us, in a very interesting and eloquen manner, the mighty resources of the South. They are beyond estimate—beyond calculation. This is replied to by a gentleman from the North, who gives us the mighty resources and the mighty power of New England and the non-slaveholding States. Well, Sir, if the conclusion which migh be drawn from it was true, that each of those scc tions would by itself make a mighty country, and a country that any one of us might be proud of, what a magnificent country is made when we put it all together! What a magnificent abode for man, such as the Almighty never gave to any other people, and never placed on the surface of

It seems to me the most natuaral union in th world-the South, with her great and her rich productions, while the North abounds with in genuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation and nmerce. The very diversity of our resources is the natural cause of union between us. I would not do for us all to make cotton, nor would it do for us all to work in your manufactories .-Nature seems to have organized here this try, adapted to a union of people North and South. Nature has given her sanction to the Union. Nature has traced that Union, and you alone disturb it. Gentlemen you alone disturb i by making this subject of Slavery the cause of dissension. Of the dissension itself it is not so much the cause, for we seldom come to a ques tion that calls upon us to act on the subject .-Now, if we were through with this petty Kansa affair, what a summer sea of boundless expans

There is no other Territory that you can dis pute about in my lifetime, or the lifetime of any man here. This is the last point on which a con troversy can probably be made. We went throug many difficulties on this subject before the Mis souri Compromise, but, on other occasions, the question has presented itself with practical con-sequences. Now we have reached the last of it the least of it. Let us settle this matter in peace let us settle it in good temper; and I see nothing before us but a long period of repose, and, I hope of mutual conciliation. Of one thing I am cer tain, that crimination and recrimination between the North and south, the getting up and main taining of sectional feeling, sectional passion, sectional prejudices, can do uo good to any section, and that there is not one Senator here who does not recognize and feel all this as much as I do. I am certain of it.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

My vote on this subject, Sir, has nothing sectional in it. The difficulty I have really in voting is, that this is regarded by some as a scenioua question; and I am on one side of that section and I am voting for the other side of it, if we di vide on it as a sectional question. Now, I do not regard it as a sectional question. My allegiance is not to any particular section. I do not want to know any such thing as a section in my conduct here. I want to be governed by a constitutional spirit, and a constitutional and just principle, in all I do, no matter whether it relates to the North or to the South, I do not want to increase the sectionality which exists In the country by placing myself or my vote upon it as regards this question. I want to wipe out that sectionalism. wish that no one here would vote upon it as a sectional question. I do not. I vote upon it as a Senator of the United States of America.— That is my country and my great country. The Constitution of the United States intended to wipe out all these lines of division and section alism. It is we, we that disturb our own Union. It is we that make sections; it is we that make sectional lines to divide and distract the country whose Constitution, whose present interest, whose future hopes, all tend to unite us. There are some doctrines which have been ad

vanced here with which I disagree, and upon which I will briefly express my views. Some gentlemen have argued, and they have the high authority of the President to sustain them, that the Kansas-Nebraska act gave all the authority that is usually conferred by what is called an en abling act on the people of a Territory. ther trouble. We are again told that this will never considered it so. I do not believe it is to have the effect of localizing the question of be considered so. Some gentlemen, on the other slavery, and that we shall be no more troubled hand, maintain that, under the Kansas-Nebraska with it; that the mischief and elamor and agita-Constitution to the people for the popular sufpeople are too sovereign to be required to do that. They can confer upon a Convention the power to make a Constitution that shall be good without reference to any other power. The sovereignty over the Territory is in this Government. It belongs to the people of the United States, one and all. The people of the States own it; and they Viewing it as I do, I should think that, with the opinions I entertain, I could not put my hand to her admission without violating my sense of right and justice; and I would submit to any consecuence before I would do that.

We do not debate the title which a many mischaeted among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have. All squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have all squatter quences if it were agitated and debated among men of things that they should have a

change it before tha Constitution. We ad Why cannot they make tion they please? The ereignty makes, in all i not be abolished except manuer is prescribed. If the President's doc

some restraint as to the manner of cha would a Constitution be if it were just as liable to change as any ordinary act of Legislature? It would lose its character. Those who talk to the people about the unlimited and illimitable power they possess are teaching a dangerous doctrine. That is a cort of soveignty which the people cannot exercise. It may be made very flatter ing to thell ears; but it is impracticable in the nature of things. It cannot be exercised at all.

The people must exercise their sovereignty hrough agencies. They must exercise it through representatives and governments; they must ex-ercise it safely through Constitutions. If they could not make Constitutions bind themelves, their sovereignty never would be safe I it were not invested in the Constitution, it would be constantly escaping into the hands of some of those gentlemen who could talk most eloquent ly to the people about their irresistable sover eignty. That would be the end of that sort of

overeignty in the people.

The people must understand that their sovereignty, their practical sovereignty, is to be excreised through respresentatives and delegates over whom they are to hold the proper control; and to hold that control, and to fix and make permanent and operative their sovereignty, they must put it in the form of a Constitution. is the only security for Popular Sovereignty. Therein it exists, and therein alone can it exist It is not true that the people cannot bind them selves, and are not bound, by the restrictions o their Constitution. They may rebel against their own Constitution, they may violate own law and Constitution, just as they could violate the law or Constitution of any other people; but it does not follow that, because they ould do that, they have not created a political obligation on themselves by a Constitution, only to amend that instrument in the guarded, tem perate, gradual method which the Constitutio

may have provided for and prescribed Sir, I am sorry to have occupied the time o the Senate solong. I can say, with the President of the United States, that on this importan occasion I have endeavored to do my duty, will with a full sense of my responsibility to my God and my country. Under the conviction that the best results to be obtained under the presen circumstances, unless some material amendmen can be made to the bill, will be attained by re jecting this Constitution, I shall give my against it; but so anxious am I to subject, that I intend, before it is finally acted upon by the Senate to propose an amendment This would not be the proper time to offer it; I am not prepared now to offer it; but the effect of it will be to admit Kansas into the Union upon condition that this Constitution of hers be sub nitted to be ratified by them; and if so ratified the President, on information of the fact, shall proclaim it a State of the Union without furthe proceedings; and, if it be not ratified, to have new Constitutional Convention convened. ameudment will be an enabling act in effect but admitting Kansas for the present.

HOME

Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, 8500,000 00 AM'T OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, 834,213 34 AM'T OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to Insure Buildings, Merchar dise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favora-ble terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

A S S E T S.

Cash, Balauce in Bank.

Bonds and Morigages (being first lien on Iteal Estate, worth at least \$591,000),
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand, (market value of securitles, \$253,667)

Bank Stocks, (market value),
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street, (the office of ithe Company),
Interest due on 1st Jan., 1858, (of which, \$42,625 93 has since been received,)
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,857 57 has since been received),

LIABILITIES.
Outstanding Losses on 31st December,
1857, estimated at
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh
Dividend,

since been received), remums due and uncollected on Pol-icies Issued at Office,

New York, 22d January, 1858.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
A. F. WILWARTH, Vice Pres't.
J. MILTON SMITH, See'y.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has authorized me to organize a Regiment of Volunteers, and offer the same to the President of the United States, for service in the Utah Expedition, for such period as the

service in the Utah Expedition, for such period as they may be required.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby make known that Companies will be received at this Department until the first day of April, 1858, to form said Regiment, and if, on that day it shall appear that more companies than are necessary have been reported, ten companies to form a Regiment will be chosen in some fair mode from the number reported. The companies reported are to have 100 Privates, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 8 non-commissioned officers.

day of April, 1858, to form said Regiment, and if, on that day it shall appear that more companies than are necessary have been reported, ten companies to form a Regiment will be chosen in some fair mode from the number reported. The companies reported are to have 100 Privates, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, and 8 non-commissioned officers.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 have hereunto set my hand, and caused the senl of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 22d day of February, A. D., 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN Secretary of State.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

THIS BUILDING RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST. Clair street, is now for rent. It was built for the purpose of affording a snitable place for Public Lectures, for the exhibition of Paintings and Statuary, or Panormas, for Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, 10r Theatrical Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall. It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes. It is central in its location, convenient of access, and the entire house well ventilated.

Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Frankfin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the duly appointed agent of the proprietor.

O. BROWN, Proprietor.

ASSETS JANU

Cash in hand and deposites in fi Cash in transit and Agents' h

102 Bonds 6, 7 and 10 p cent.

657 Shares Railroad Stock. Stafford Bank Wateroury Bank Providence Bank

150 Sh

Total Liabilities: Unsettled Claims not due,

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Pr

tock, -- Stock L. l., and Frus

UPWARDS OF \$11,000,000 Of Losses have been paid by the .Etna Insura pany in the past 38 years.

Fire and Inland Navigatio Risks accepted at terms consistent with so fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELL and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been state ninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshi orm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sw anflagrations and maratime disaster. Being lo ablished on a cash basis, the troubles of the

o sustain loss being then much lessered. Agencies in all the principal cities and towns through the State. Policies issued without delay, by a the duly authorized Agents of the Company. PBusiness attended to with Despatch & Fidelity

March 10, 1858-3m

McLEAN'S





STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is I distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelions, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Ouring disease by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any billious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization. McLenn's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure iver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jau

McGons Syreightening Corona will ensectuarly care Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disorderea Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidny or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Paiu or Swinning in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weightlin the Stomach, Sonr Emetations, Chokin or Suffocating Feeling when Lying down, Dryness or Vellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden flushes of heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chils and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Biadder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Stranguary, Inflammation or Wenkness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

460,600 00

460,600 00

This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above disenses, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES
Have been sold during the past six menths, and in no linstance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when Mr. Lean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and Invigorate your blood to flow through every vern, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, punt, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay Lot a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT

Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by sayling its just as good.—Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that well work that he was time.

Arold such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cor-dist, and take nothing elso. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a cer-tain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Pever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Livingent.

Principal depoton the corner of Third and Pine at Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOTT & Co.,

Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten. MeLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

NDAY......MARCH 29, 1858.

GEORGE R. M KEE. OF PULASKI COUNTY.

"Hark, from the lombs a dolef-1 sound, Mine ears allend the cry; Ye living men come view the ground Where you shall shortly be."

In a recent number of the Lexington Statesman e find a piteous appeal to Southern Americans desert their colors and principles and rally mes with a very bad grace from a paper which constantly been engaged in attempts to throw cule upon Southern Americans, which bitterly unced their chosen and gallant champion, ard Fillmore, and which has even gone s s to brand South American slaveholders isloyalty to the rights and interests of their -the exceeding bad taste of such a paper g Americans to forego the final accomplish nt of their long and dearly cherished aims, for attainment of which they have so gallantly ggled and for which they have risked so much, and to do this in order to support the tottering footsteps of an Administration which has insulted them at every opportunity,-all this is too palpably impudent to require comment from us, we will not, then, dwell longer upon this theme. It is not our object in this article to ap peal to partisan animusity, but calmly and lispassionately to inquire what the Americans tre to gain, either for their organization or sec tion, by adhering to the falling fortunes of the so lately jubilant and triumphant Democracy.

The Southern Americans are asked to discard I other issues and unite with the Democracy in the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton onstitution. They are told that it is their duty Southern men to support Mr. Buchanan in this atter. Why? To prevent the North from gain g the ascendency in Congress. But it is ad mifred that Kansas, even with the Lecompton Constitution, will be and is nractically a Free State. Her Representative in Congress, if she is received, will be a Black Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Her Legislature is conceded even by Calhoun to be largely I'red Strete, and that Legislature will undoubtedly elect two Black Republican Senators. Her State of ficers are all Free State men. How, then, is the attainment of the ascendency in Congress by the Black Republicans to be prevented, or even re tarded, by the immediate reception of Kansas under the Lecoupton Constitution? by placing one Black Republican in the House and two in the Ser se? World it not rather be hastened And if the North intends, as the Statesman as serts, but as we deny, to abolish the inter-State slave trade as a precursor only to an attack up on the institution in the States where it exists. could she not more readily do so with this new accession to her forces, and would she not more readily do so with the example before her of th South endeavoring to force a Slave State Con stitution upon an unwilling people? What, then we ask seriously, can the South gain by strength ening the Administration in this matter? Has uot the Administration recommended to Con gress to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but, mark you Southern men, with an express proviso that the people shall call a Con rention immediately after its reception to alter that Constitution, notwithstanding any clause in that in strument to the contrary? and will not the factious majority in Kansas, smarting under the incigni ties which have been offered them and the wrong heaped upon them, at once adopt the odious To peka Constitution? and has not the Democratic Senate followed the President's recommenda tion in thus tinkering with and altering the Lecompton Constitution?

It is evident that no practical advantage can ensue to the South by the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton instrument. It must be He assertion of some abstract proposition, ther which the South is to gain by supporting the Ad inistration. What is this proposition? Is it t the minority shall rule the majority? Is it at acknowledged fraud and violence shall be uked at? Is it that a fraudulently elected Leg lature of a Federal Territory can call a Con ntion, without the consent of Congress, and stroy the organic law given to that Territory by Congress? Is it that a Convention elected by one-fifth of the people of a Territory, having been called together by an act declared to be illegal by the other four fifths, shall fasten institutions on that Territory which are repugnant to four fths of her people, without ever giving them an portunity to have a voice in the matter-and t Congress and the Federal army shall assist m in this work of wrong, against the prosts of the Territorial Legislature and State of ers? Is it, in short, that Congress shall force up on Kansas a Constitution which her people do ot want? Or is it that Congress has the power alter the Constitution which a Territory may sent when applying for admission, as the Dem atic Senate have done in the case of the Le npton instrument? Is this Democracy? Then

it in order to save the Union that Americans uld unite with the Democrats? But a large por n of that party are professed disunionists, who only advocate the constitutional right of se sion at the discretion of any one of the Slates, but advocate its execution, and the representatives of this sentiment stand so high with the National Democracy that foreign missions and mitted to the people of Kansas; but now they seats in the Cabinet are lavished upon them .ris advocates the legal right of the New Eng. ates to nullify the acts of Congress. Is it with | than they do. men and upon such a platform that the convative Americans and Whigs are asked to act? to be saved? Are we to look to professed secesnists and nullifiers for the preservation of the nion and an enforcement of its laws?

But these are not the only positions the Amer

involves the advocacy of the Democratic doc- | No doubt many Democratic papers would have trine of placing the alien upon an equal liked to appear consistent and maintain what footing with the uative born citizen in the they know to be the right, but old Buck will not Federal Territories, as also the right of these hear to that. "Yield tribute, or quit the ship," same aliens to vote upon the Constitutions is his motto. It was soon ascertained that all of the new States, and their power to mould those who swallowed his pronunciameutoes were Younger Brothers of Temperance, are notified the institutions of all the States which may here- to be rewarded, but those who maintained their to be runctual in their attendance on Thursday after be admitted into the confederacy. Are the integrity were to be starved out. Of course, then, night; business of general interest and impor of Southern citizens in the Territories and new public patronage. Walker and Stanton who ex- attend.

them go with the Democrats. stration measure as well as any other.

orsed, which the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky approved; and the Democrats in the tion and name, verily it would be time.

that Simonides, a poet who flourished in the reproached with having dishonored poetry by his Mr. Buchanan." avarice, in making his pen venal, and not com posing any verses till he had agreed upon the it surprising that all the smaller organs should orice of them. The story is that a person who change their tunes and repudiate their old posi had won the prize at the chariot races, desired tions. Money and office, they think, is worth Simonides to compose a song of triumph upon that subject. The poet, not thinking the reward kick all refractory Democrats out of the party sufficient, replied, that he could not treat it well. and brand all southern Americans who will not This prize had been won by mules, and he pre ended, that animal did not afford the proper matter for praise. Greater offers were made him, and a number of long advertisements are the which eurobled the mule, and the poem was written. (Money has long had power to bestow no the mouth-that they traduce and spit forth their bility and beauty.) As this animal was at that day governted between a she ass and a patriots, and better friends of the south than they horse, the poet considered them at first only on are themselves? They are good at villification the base side of their pedigree. But money and a brilliant prize is offered as a reward to the made him take them in the other light, and he one excelling in the game; it has strived up their styled them "illustrious daughters of winged footed steeds"-Chiaret' aellopodon thugatres ippon. This wonderful illustration of the power of

oney or office to excite and eall forth all the sumbering genius which a man may possess, is not more remarkable than a number of examples we have had in these more modern times. But a little more than a year ago the Democratic press were rejoicing over the great doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of the Territories in forming a State Constitution written by Joseph Brennan, an Irish exile, who Mr. Buchanan proclaimed it in his Inaugural, and forthwith glorifications of his conservative states manship went up from along the whole Democratic line. But lately Mr. Buchanan has changed his tune, and those organs who look to federal patronage for their support chime in with him; the swarm follow the King bee; he has discov ered that the great theory of popular sovereignty is all a delusive dream, and immediately a change came over the spirit of the dreams of his principal fuglemen. In his luaugural he pledged hunself and his party to see that every inhabitant of Kansas should have an opportunity of making a fair expression of his opinion, by his vote, upon the instrument which was to decide what the organic law of the State of Kansas should be, and to put down all fraud and violence; and his instructions to Governor Walker were of the same purport; and the administration papers ap plauded him for his integrity, and his mouthpiece, Senator Bigler, declared in his speeches before the people of Kausas that he would vote against any Coustitution which had not first been approved by them.

But President Buchanan has since changed his mind as to the propriety of permitting the people of Kansas to express an opinion upon their Constitution, because, as he says, a factious majority would have voted down the Constitution adopted for them by the minority, who are called the law and order men, in spite of their admitted frauds at Oxford and Kickapoo; and now his organs sound their concordant notes harmoniously to this new Democratic view of the rights of freemen. Before the reception of Mr. Buchauan's message those southern Democratio papers which claim to be conservative, expressed a regret that the Lecompton Constitution had not been subdenounce Hon. Humphrey Marshall for insist-Senator Toombs declares that the South places ing that that shall be done which they, themoo great a value upon the Union, and Jeff. Da solves, regretted had not heen done. But all those various ways of grinding are gone and Abolitionists to resist the fugitive slave law. through with merely in order to keep in tune heir party has gotten into power in the South with the great leader of the orchestra, who, they son a platform which admits the rights of the take it for granted, knows better how to play

Now, to one not versed in all the "wirings in and wirings out" of politicians, these various t by such an unholy coilition that the Union shiftings of positions exactly cotemporaneous with the deviations of the venerable weather cock at Washington, would appear very strange; in fact, these sudden evolutions of opinions would seem to be remarkable coincidences; but to us, who have jeans are required to take in uniting with the made the characters of Democratic leaders our Democracy. As far as a defense of the rights study, it appears perfectly natural. At first some of the South are concerned, the Americans have of the administration papers did not know which always been and are now ready to resist the en- way to turn; they were "waiting for the facts," croachments of Abolitionists, but they are ap that is, they did not know how much they would

Southern Americans ready to stomach this nau- it was not long before the cour e to be followed tance to the order is to be attended to. Let seating dose? Are they willing that the votes was determined upon by the cormorants of the every member make it a point of conscience to States shall be overweighed by the votes of Ab posed the frauds at Oxford, innocently supposing olition and Red Republican aliens? If so, then let that Mr. Buchanan meant what he said in his in structions, were soon put out of the way; while are they ready to endorse the Ostend Manifes - Calhoun, the confidant and confederate in all to and make war upon Spain for the possession tness enormities, is to be rewarded with a fat ofof Cuba, in violation of all the laws of civilized fice. Henry A. Wise has been read out of nations and our own treaties with that Govern- the Democratic party as an Abolitiouist, while neut? Are they willing thus to blot our cacutch- Prince John Van Buren has been received into on with infamy by imposing upon a weaker power, its most affectionate embraces. Forney, a politiand plunge the Government into a war with cal and personal supporter of Mr. Buchauan France and Eugland, which nations are bound in throughout his whole life-whom the President power and by treaty to protect Spain in the post endorsed as a good Democrat by recommending ession of that lovely island? Mr. Buchanan is him to the Pennsylvania Legislature for the U.S. making strides in that direction and his organs in Senatorship, and whom the Democrats of this he South are openly advocating the policy of State applauded as a true friend to the southstealing Cuba; and it is but fair to suppose that is frowned upon, has been deprived of all the the Americans are required to go for this admin | public patronage and has been ignominiously snurned as an Abolitionist-for continuing to do Are the Southern Americans ready to support exactly what he had been doing ever since Bue Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Cobb in thir attempt. hanan was nominated; while the mercenary and ed usurpation of authority and violation of State contemptible James Gordon Bennett, lately one ights, which is manifest in their recommending of the loudest and most elamorous supporters of Congress to pass a bankrupt law applicable to Fremont, has been taken by the hand, patted lin county. manks and railways? We boldly assert that the upon the back, and, it is confidently asserted, will Democratic Congress has no right to take these be rewarded for his support by a nice sugar plum, State institutions from under the control of the in the shape of a foreign mission or about \$100, everal States; that they have uo right to regu- 000 of public patronage. A sweet defender of ate the conduct of those institutious; that the southern rights is he, indeed! In our own they have no right to declare State Banks State, the veteran John H. Harney, has been and Railroads to be in a state of baskruptcy given the cold shoulder, while a proselyte from and place their effects in the hands of Fed | Whiggery and renegade Know Nothing is given eral Commissioners, that such an act would a large post-office advertisement; doubtless, howbe a gross violation of the sovereignty of ever, this is intended as a reward for denouncing the States. Yet Mr. Buchanan advises it in his old Jackson as a liar and defamer, which that essage which Southern Democratic papers en- paper did with a hearty good will in order to cover up the infamy of Buchanan. Cook, for merly a keeper of a low coffee-house in Chicago Keutucky Senate said it was both constitutional an associate of black legs, himself a ruffian, and and politic-the llouse refusing to take issue not long since a loud declaimer in the anti-Leopon it. When Southern Americans so far re- compton meetings, suddenly changed his tune, pudiate their principles and conservatism as to got up Buchanan meetings, and has been rewarded on with the Demogracy in all these questions, with the post office of Chicago as his fee; the in then, indeed, may they abandon their organiza. timate friend of Douglas was superseded to make room for him. Old Sam. Medary, too, has got the post-office of Columbus on condition of main-A Comparison .- It is related in classic history taining a Buchanan organ in that city. And such has been the whole programme of operatious. island of Cees in ancient times, was frequently A first rate way of "strengthening the hands of

With these shining examples before them, is more than consistency and justice any time. They stoop to do the dirty work and obev the behests of Mr. Buchanan, as allies of the Abolitionistsreward. Is it surprising, then, that they foam at venomous calumny at more honest men, truer peculiar powers and a stench will be the consequence. But they will do no harm. The peo ple were at first amused, have been satisted, and will soon be disgusted with this sort of thing. These would be esteemed peculiar defenders of the south are possessed of all the meanness and venality of Simonides, but are destitute of his wit, genius, prudence, and wisdom.

The following exquisite love ballad was died in New Orleans several years ago of consumption, then about twenty-eight years old. Mr. Brounan wrote several songs that attracted attention-but this is his master piece. We defy the world to produce a love ballad more full of beau. ty, pathos, and melody; it is enough to immortalize its author and we would hate to believe that the world would let such a gem be lost:

TO MY WIFE.

Come to me dearest, I'm lonely without thee, Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about thee Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee-Unwelcome the waking that ceases to fold thee. Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten, Come in thy beauty, to bless and to brighten, Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly, Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy.

Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin, Telling of spring and its joyous renewing; And thoughts of thy love, and its manifold treasure Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure. Oh, spring of my spirit! Oh, May of my bosoml Shine out on my soul, till it bourgeon and blossem The past of my life has a rose-root within it, And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it

Figures that move like a song through the ev'en-Features lit up by a reflex of heaven-Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother, Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other. Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple, Opening their eyes from the heart of a dimple; Oh! thanks to the Savionr, that ever thy seeming Is ich to the exile to brighten his dreaming.

You have been glad, when you knew I was gladden

ed. Dear, are you sad now, to hear I am saddened? Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time, love As octave to octave, and rhyme unto rhyme, love I cannot weep, but your tears will be flowing-You cannot smile, but my cheek will be glowing. I would not die without you at my side love, You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, e'er I die of my sorrow, Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak With a song on your lips, and a smile on your cheek

Come, for my heart ln your absence Is weary, Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary, Come to the arms which alone should caress thee Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee.

The nativity of delegates to a Democratic convention held in Cincinnati, on Tuesday week for the purpose of nominating candidates for city

nati will begin to reflect upon the declaration of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention Younger Brothers! The members of Capital Fountain, No 31, We are now Manufacturing for the

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very bandsome COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowestrates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early [March 24, 1858-tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH as received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10-tf.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election [Jan. 20-td.*

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM F. PARRENT as a caudidate for Assessor of Frank

TWe are authorized to announce Mr. ROBET E. FINNELL, as a candidate for the office of As sessor of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the American Convention. March 24, 1858-te.

TWe have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17-te.

TWe have been requested by Col. A. H. RENNICK to announce him a candidate for reelection to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1558-te.

TWe have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a caudidate for the othee of Jailer of Pranklin county. March 8, 1858-te.

ITWe are authorized to aunounce H. R. Mil. LER, as a candidate for Jailer of Franklin coun ty, at the ensuing August election. Jau. 26, 1855-te.

Special Notice ... To the Public. We hereby notify our friends and patrous that

ou and after the 1st of January, 1008, we will onsider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. I'haukful for the liberal pa ronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it o their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for geutlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER. Jan. 11, 1858-tl.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in sore and for sale by W. A. GAINES.

Ho! Fishermen. WE ARE 2N RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as 51LA, GRAss and COTTON LINES, FLOATS and HOOKS of all sees and variety. A full assortment always on hand.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main Street. March 29, 1855 C.

Texas Land Certificates. ANY PERSON WISHING TO MAKE INVEST ments in Texts Lands can learn, where certificates for 1,600 Acres can be purchased on fair terms, by application at this office. [March *9, 1858-31.*

Cows for Sale.

H AVING MORE COWS THAN I NEED
I will sell two good young cows with

Piano for Sale. LADY HAS LEFT WITH ME A good second hand Piano, which she shes to sell. It can be seen at my

CAPITAL HOTEL FRANKFORT, KY., FOR LEASE.

W. M. TODD.

EALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Due or dersigned, until the 20th of April next, for the lease of the CAPITAL HOTEL and the furniture thereto belonging, for two years from the 1st of May next. The lease will be required to give bond with satisfactory persona security for the payment of the rent in quarterly payments and to take good care of the buildings and turniture. The company vill reserve the right of discriminating between the bidders.

This is one of the best arranged and well huilt establishments of the kind in the Western country; and furniture, the whole cost of which was upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The principal object was to have a first class floretkept at the seat of Government for the accommodation of strangers and others who come hith-

ccommodation of strangers and others who come his er on business or pleasure. An appropriate buildle has been erected and furnished in a style of elegan rarely surpassed, and our object is to have a la who is in all respects qualified to take charge of

A. G. EODGES, President. R. GILLISPIE, JAMES HARLAN, A. G. CAMMACK, C. G. GRAHAM, JOHN BALTZELL,

Frankfort, Ky., durch 26, 1856-td.
Frankfort, Ky., durch 26, 1856-td.

**Louisville Jurnal and Democrat, Observer as
Reporter, and Chamman Guzette insert twice each as
send bill to Commanwealth office for collection.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion DEFIANCE.

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE United States at my farm in Franklin

United States at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Franklor, on the very low price of TEN DOLARS the season, with lifty cents to the groom, payabl within the season which has commenced, and will expire on the 1st of July.

I will furnish patturage gratis to mares from a distance, without being responsible for accidents or escapes.

DESCRITTION AND PEDIGREE.

DESCRITTION AND PEDIGREE.

DEPIANCE is a rich mahogony bay; 15½ hands high; with heavy back mane and tait; possessing fine hone; great length, and oxtraordinary gayety; and prosenting in his appearance, a remarkable combination of the thorough bred with the harness horse. He was sired by old Deflance, who was the sire of Lacy Moscow, and numerable other trotting celebrities. His dam, (Masida Minks,) herself very celebrated hoth for trotting and pacing, was a Canadian mare of the most select bread. Old Deflance was by Cock of the Rock; he by Duroc; he by old Messenger. Cock of the Rock was fill brother in blood to American Eclipse.

convention held in Cincinnati, on Tuesday week for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers, is stated as follows:

Germans,

Germans,

Total Irish,

Americans,

Total It cannot be long before the people of Cincinnati will begin to reflect upon the declaration of Gen Jackson:—"It is time we should become a lit
Gen Jackson:—"It is time we should become a lit
Total Consult was purchased from his breeder in Both of the March 24, 1838—It.

Tilonati will begin to reflect upon the declaration of Gen Jackson:—"It is time we should become a lit
Total Plance was purchased from his breeder in Both of the March 24, 1838—It.

Tilonati will be second, staking as stock herse, both on account of this great perfection of form, color, gayety, natural speed, and graceful action, and for the high character and reputation of the stock from which he is both directly and remotely descended. He was exhibited in fact ring at the Baltimore Fair, six weeks after his arrival, and, without any training, went his mile in 2 minutes 46 seconds, taking the second premium.

It am standing him at this low rate on account of the hard times, with the purpose of Inducing farmers generally to improve the character of the horse stock on the covenity, being well assured that no horse in the State will contribute more to that end.

March 24, 1838—It.

Tilonas STELIE.

**Observer and Reporter Insert three times in weeks.

WORKS. HARVEST OF 1858,

1000

Kentucky Harvesters, THE BEST

NOW IN USE.

Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

March 23—w8t.

***Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

To Contractors and Builders.

DROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL APRIL 25th, for building a house of worship seven miles tom Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike. A plan and specifications can be seen on application o the subscribers in the vicinity, but we juvile plans

J. B. WILKERSON. Comr's.

March 23, 1858—td. ** Lexington Observer & Reporter copy to amount of \$2, and charge Commonwealth.

Memorandum Book Lost.

US1, during the session of the Legislature, a SMALL MEMORANUM BOOK, containing a list of Fruit Trees. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. [March 22, 1868-31.

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE

Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass, Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c., I am prepared to furnish thesame at manufacturers prices. Also, all kinds

PLAIN GLASS, WALL PAPER, &c. Furnished to my customers at very low prices. Call at my shop adjoining Dr. Phythian's office, and examine samples.

House and Sgn Painter, Frankfort, Ky. Murch 19, 1858-3in.

Sealed Proposals.

FRANKFORT, March 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Land
Office until April 13th, for the erection of a Fireproof addition to said office.

A plan and specifications may be seen at said office,
but the subscribers also invite fullders to furnish plans

ANDREW MCKINLEY, Com. J. II. GAPRARD, MASON BROWN. March 15, 1858-Im.

Turnpike Notice.

Turnpike Notice.

The annual election of the Managers for the Elkhorn Turnpike Road Company, will take place at the Bridge on Main Elkhorn, the 1st Monony (5th) in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., as the Statute requires, which allows one vote for each share of stock, may be voted personally or by proxy.

Five Managers to be elected, to serve one year.

J. S. STERMAN, President.

F. Il. llonges, Sec'y. March 15, 1858-td.

CARD.

HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Statlonery to KEEN-ON & CRUTHER, we take pleasure in recommending them to all our customers and friends. Give them a

MORRIS & HAMPTON.

· NOTICE.

IIAVE SOLD TO Messrs. KEENON & CRUTCHER my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Ilats, Caps, Books and Stationery, and bespeak for them the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me.

H. EVANS.

NEW FIRM.

JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER. HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Books & Stationery

OF B. EVANS, also that of MORKIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by R. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 19-1m.

FRESH GROCERIES, NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c. 10 hhds Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra, Prime Itavanna Sugar, Double Redued Loai Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Souble Refined Crushed Sugar, 6 casks Elin Hull Sugar, 2 hhds Clarified Sugar, 2 roins spathities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Mocho Coffee,

Mocho Coffee,
Maricaibo Coffee,
Superior Green Tea,
Superior Bluck Tea,
Superior Chockolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Sugar House Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in J. Barrels,
Mackerel in J. Barrels,
Mackerel in Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for reand for sale

GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WEARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE
CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:
5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 hoxes Damascus Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 hoxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Pudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Sinoking Scafarlattl Tobacco;
2 gross Sinoking Scafarlattl Tobacco;
2 gross Sinoking Tobacco in papers.
Huvanna, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginla Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

a Smoking Tobacco, for sale by March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES. Strawberries, Pickles, assorted.

Tomatoes,
Pine Apples,
Red Currant, Peach,
Apple and Quince Jelles,
Mustard, French, English
and American,
Cayenne & Black Pepper,
Corn Sturch,
Yankee V-getables,
Yloegar, Spices, Catsups, assorted, Fresh Peaches, And almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line; for sale by March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

NEW OWEN HOTEL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS establishment, located on the corner of 2d and Jefferson streets, has been refitted and much lm proved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1 25, which will be found equal to any other liotel in Louisville.

Feb. 4, 1858—6w.

Strayed or Stolen, ROM the undersigned, living on Main Elkhorn near lis mouth, on Saturday night 27th of February, a Large Dark Roan the 27th of February, a Large Bark Roan Allorse, commonly called a blue roan, about sixteen hands high and about 8 years old. He works and rides well, and when he left was shod on all four feel. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

B. F. GRAHAM.

Elkhorn, Franklin co., Ky., March 5, 1858—tf.

JOSHUA TEVIS,

Counselor and Attorney at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY. Office and Residence Jefferson Street, opposite Court-House. [March 10, 1858-19.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALK AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-BACCO, CIGARS,

AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY

PRODUCE, St. Clair and Wapping Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY. All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, Interest charged after maturity.

JANUARY 1st. 1858.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Coffee. OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.

PLANTATION, (bbls and haif do.) SUGAR HOUSE. GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.

STAR, TALLOW,

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.)
POTOMAC HERING.

LIQUORS.

SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD

Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine, Hennessey Brandy, Old Port Wine, Jules Roboins Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Clin, Madelra Wine, Roederer & Schreider Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY,
PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old.
BRANDY, WINE AND GIN,
TENNENT'S PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT. BOKER'S BITTERS,

MEATS AND LARD. PLAIN AND CANVASSED HAMS,

DRIED BEEF, (Canvassed.)

CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES,
BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES,
PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS,
VENISON HAMS,
PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Measures; Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers. Clnnamon; s: Ginger;
Spices; Green and Bi'k Tens
Vermicelli. Crackers: Maccaronl:

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes.) SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES SCREWS, TACKS, HAV AND MANURE FORKS. PRESERVING KETTLES. COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES,

MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco,

Spanish Smoking Tobacco. El Dorado,

Scarfalatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut,

Common, De Carbago Havana Cigars,

Club House, La Rosa, Noriago,

Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL. Corn Shellers; Cradles, Sneathes, &c.;
Sanford's Straw Cutters;
L'ttile Glant Corn and Cob Crushers;
A fine supply of Seeds in proper season.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superfineand extra Family Flour; Corn Meal. Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c. Lard Oll White Lead: Linseed Oll Whiting; Torpentine Venetian Red.

SUNDERES.

Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, Asparagus, True Cayenne. Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, ove Oysters. ardines, runes, Lemons, Lemon Syrup, Burrowes' Mustard, French Mustard, Blacking and Brnshes, Clothes Pins, Strawberries,
Fresh Fine Apple,
Fresh Fine Apple Cheese
Dairy Salt,
Powder, Shot,
Caps, Wuds,
Proof Vials,
Hempand Jute Lines,
Moiss, (Floorand Tea.)
Utica Lime,
Hulme's Cement,
Axe Helves,
Glass Preserving Jars,
Glass Milk Pans. otton Cordage, rooms, (Floor & Clothes.) inegar, (Pure Clder.) rapping Paper, oal Scuttles,

coal Scuttles, Demijohns, Bottles, Brandy Peaches,

Sauces. Walnut.

Paoli, Harvey, Worcestershire. Mushroom, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar.

Extracts. Vanilla, Orange Flower Wa

Peach PICKLES. Green Pickles h ysters.

Lucca and Plagniol; with general assort

Almond, Nutmeg,

TABLE OIL

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly

JAMES R. WATSON,

At the Auditors Office, is Ageat for the following Companies, fully authorized by State License, having complied with the law in relation to lasurance Offices, viz:

The Quaker City insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital
State Fire and Marine lasuraace Company of Penns, Ivania, capital
The Farmers Union Insurance Company
of Pennsylvania, capital
Peoria Marine and Fire Iusurance Com-\$380,000 \$200,000

\$500,000 pany, capitai A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity respectfully sollcited. Policles Issued at reasonable rates. [Sept. 9, 1857—if.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution, established by apocial endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afficted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

FIO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awfui destruction of humau life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITA BLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition,

and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c...) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment. The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great beaefit to the afficied, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoes, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope.) FREE OF CHRAGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for post-

age.
Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Conculting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. Sept. 9, 1857—w&twly.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE

the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas eing a new town site, recently laid off, on the Gov ment road leading from Indianola to San Antonio Le Yo-ktown; where said road crosses the main Cleto,
22 mites from Yorktown and 45 mites from Saa A atonio,
and where the Gonzaies and Seguin roads intersect and
cross to Helean; also near where the San Antonio and
Mexicau Gnif Railroad, now being constructed, passes—

as surveyed.)
It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water excellent. Lots oa main street, 75 feet froat, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS periot back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per

It so who wish to commence business in a new town,

Let double or trebie their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will

Let so sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, inraing the whoie block upon which it stands.
Singrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a

*** and of conairy as there is is almost any of the States.

*** of of conairy as there is is almost any of the States.

*** further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclecto Post Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1857—tf. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

** The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scaaland & Co.—Texas Advocate.

Farm and Negroes for Sale. WISH to sell my farmia Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhora, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about hair of it bottom laad and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom laad is ln a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good he wed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and a a bundaut supply of water for all purposes.

of water for all purposes.
Also, two aegro women, good cooks and washers-Also, two aegro women, good cooks and washers-womea between 35 and 40 years oid. Dec. 8, 1856—tf. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

Runaway Committed. HARLAN COURT HOUSE, November 9th, 1857, THERE WAS committed to the jail of Harlan coanty, Ky., on the 4th lists, a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN; hels about five feet five iaches high, copper coior, about aincteea ortwenty years old, has an open counteaaace, quick spoken, and has a small scar above his left eye. The owner of said uegro is a odified to come left eye. The owner of said users or a satisfied to come orward, prove property, pay the charges and take him faway, or he will be dealt with according to law. THOMAS FARLER, Dec. 1, 1857—w6m. Jailer of Harlan Coanty.

Office City Council,
FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858.

ORDERED, that the property holders on both sides of Holmes street, from its Intersection of High street, East, to the rope-walk and factory of John Watson & Co., be and they are hereby required to grade and McAdamize the same under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the 25th day of March next.

By order of the Board,
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.
Jan. 16, 1858—w2m.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Now one exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually
cleanses wheatfrom smut, (without bursting the ball,)
cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the
wheatclean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Miliand Farm Machines.

Jan 12-tf

W. B. SMITH.

SAMUEL'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BERBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the pablic that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishmen tis in the building o iCol. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, an dhopes hathla old friends and castomers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop. back to his shop. March 12, 1855—by.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. Page, deceased, on the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling hoase contains eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Pessession given immediately. For particulars inquire of Nov. 20, 1857—4f.

T. S. & J. R. PAG

CANDLES. STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for

Nov. 11, 1927. GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD-600 lbs Bacon Shonlders; 400 lbs Bacon Hams; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857

GRAY & TODD

AP—
25 boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap;
10 boxes German Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;
boxes Casteel Soap; in store and for sale by
GRAY & TODD.

RE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY 5, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

POTATOES & APPLES. SHELS Superior Potatoes, Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

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UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

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Second—Symbol of Glery, by the same; 310.
Spirit of Masonry, by William Hutchiagson; 1982.

pages. Spirit of Masonry, of 245 pages.
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their entire stock of Monuments, Tablets best style. I have secured the services of oae of the best of de igners and carversin biladelphia, and I piedge myself to get up better work than has ever been fluished in Frank fort, and as

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price. work at maaufacturers price.
WILLIAM CRAIK.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRAN.
CIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec.
1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, ju the city of
Louisville, and has since fied from justice:
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby ofernor of the Common wealth of Kentucky, do hereby of-fer a reward of Two Hundred Bollars for the appre-hension of said Williams and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date here-

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. S. the Commonwealth to be hereuato affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD. Mason Baown, Secretary of State

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 25 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches n height tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair aadeyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark goates; had on a suit of ack cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder Richann Adams, in the county of Rowan, and has since fied from justice: Now, therefore, 1, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov. Now, therefore, I, UHARLES S. MORLES, do nereby ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do nereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, t aller of Rowan county within one year from the

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 have L. S. the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Fraakfort, this 23th day of Jan. A. D., 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Traitor is about 2 i years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and loag; black eyes and eye brows, black and heavy, with rather bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eye brow; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks softly; round faced, and whiskers on the jaw; rather andy and small-poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather tallowy appearance, his clothing james coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

CHAS. A. CLARKE.

STEARNS & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky. Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE Boule or Draft—We have in store a full assortment BRANDIES, WINES,

AND GIN Also, 10 barrels Whisdy 4 yearold; 50 barrels 2 year old; in store and for sale by Jniy 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

PROSPECTUS GLASGOW FREE PRESS

GLASGOW, Kr., December 23, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of pernanently locating we purpose commeacing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of february, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PFESS." It will be devoted to General Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, News, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the local and general interests of the town sind county, and those adjacent. No pains or exertion on our part will be intermitted to secure due consideration for all local enterprises, that may be calculated to sdvance the general weal of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining GLASGOW, Kr., December 23, 1857.

local enterprises, that may be calculated to advance the general weal of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of interesting and instructive subjects in its columns. Haviag had coasiderable experience in the busiaess, and being practically familiar with its mechanleal duties, we luduige the hope that we shall be enabled to subserve to some extent, the luterests to which the "FERE Pass" will be dedicated.

American Politics at the present time, may be said very justly, to be in a chrysalis state. We do not de sign, in this Prospectua, to enterthe domain of speculation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or todefiae our political positiou. This may be defined very briefly. We are coascleationsly opposed to the practices and the precepts of Modern Democracy. We regard the Democratic party, as now constituted, essentially an alien party; and consider its aims and purposes, as avowed by its organs, practiced by its leaders, and developed in the present administration, pregnant with evition the Uniou, in violation of the plain injunctions of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recoguize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Loulsville Convention, a political creed, eminently national, eminently conservative, and peculiarly adapted to present exigencies. We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the paance a for many, if and all the political evils, which have disordered the country and fomented sectional strife, and which it is now in evident contemplation to aggravate by unwise and imprudeat legislation.

Whitst we shall studiously observe courtesy and a proper respect for the opinions of others, whose coavictions may lead them to differ with us. It is the pseuliarity and the boast of American institutions, that they secure to each and every one the "free and untrammeied expression of his opinions." In no other government repo

We invoke, in aid our enterprise, the support and

patronage of the citizens of Barren and surrounding counties, and especially those whose opinions may harmonize with the general views berein expressed.

We send you this circuiar, hoping that you may feel inclined to give us the benefit of your influence, in procuring a list of subscribers in your locality, by the 1st day of February, 1858.

day of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "Fark Parss" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, at the following rates:

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SMITH & PARKER, Proprietors.

PROSPECTUS

"GENTRAL KENTUCKIAN."

PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

Lebanon, since the completion of the Railroad, con necting it with Louisville, is a polat of interest to a large section of country. There are handreds of persons abroad who are in want of information upon various 6 kegs Carb. Soda topics coanected with it, such as the prices current, fatopics coanected with it, such as inspires current, inscitutes for doing and having business done here, &c., Indigo; and the citizens of Lebanon themselves, wish to inform the public at large, that it is one of the most eaterprising and flourishing towns in the literior of the State, and that it offers great inducements sea place of residence to mea of almost every honorable trade and profession. Isinglass:

to mea of aimost every honorable trade and profession.
To supply these wants, of people shroad and cltizens at home, we have determined to pullish "The Central Kentuckian"—a paper devoted to the Commercial, Agricuitural, Literary, and Moral welfare of the community in which it is circulated.

It is hoped that we shall be able, by attention to the interest of all concerned, to supply a desideratum long felt.

Citizens of Lebanon, and of Marim and surrounding counties, to you, of whatever political party or religious sect, we look for support—and the nore liberal that is, the larger and more entertaining will be our paper—for we are determined, if you will place in our hands the means, to make the Central Keituckian worthy of your patrouage.

To obtain this, however, we shall not sacrifice ladependeuce by pledging ourselves to any party or sect, yet we shall promise you Neutralit; in Nothing. If we are not capable of choosing our subject matter, and ofcommenting upon all or any tope of public interest, in a manuser which shall be at once courseous and inoffensive, we ought not to cause before you as Editors. To be faithful journalists of passing events—candid critics of hight of our ambition.

TERMS:—\$1 50 in advance; \$2 00 in slx months. No deduction made on clubs. Return the list of names as soon as possible, as we shall issue the first number on Wednesday, the 27th. DELL & MORSE,
LEBANON, Jan. 9, 1858. Editors and Publishers.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

JOURNAL.

Useful, Interesting, and Instructive!

Each number wil contain seventy-two octavo pagea, handsomely and heatly printed on be utiful white paper, making at the end of the year a mat volume of 864 pages. The range of topics will embace essays upon Education and Lirature, Domestic Rosomy, Historicai, Blographical, Religious, Locai and General Intellications of the second property of gence, facts, items of news, interesting stories, thrilling neidents, dec., will be noticed. Seections from the nort popular Foreign and American periodicals, will be made, and every available means will be used to make the work intelligible, by transcribing to its pages such topics as will be saiculated to ender it worthy an

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Recollect that every subscriber will be eatitled to, and the recipient of, as a gift, any one of the following books that he may select:

A complete History of the Russian War,

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Mexican War and its Heroes illustrated, The American gift book, A Perpetual Souvenier, with six elegant steel engravings, viz: The marriage of Washington, Goddess of Liberty, portrait of Washington, portrait of Daniel Webster, portrait of Martha Washington, Spirit of '76, &c.

of Martha Washington, Spirit of 76, &c. 100.

The above books sent with the third number of the JOURNAL, or before.

Address JAMES McHANEY, Whitesburg, Ky.

N. E.—Any person who will uct as agent for the "JOURNAL," and send latheir orders weekly, will be allowed 25 per cent for his service and that agent sending the greatest number of subscribers, by the first of April, 1858, will receive, as a premium, a gold watch worth \$100.

WHO WILL TRY FOR THE WATCH! After the first day of March, 1858, all communications for subscription, npon business, &c., nust be addresses
JAMES McHANEY, Estillaville, Scott county, Va.
Agents are requested to send in their orders wee
and the first number of the "JOURNAL" will be and the first number of the "JULKNAL" will be forwarded in March, 1853, and their book in April following. Subscribers are requested to send in their subscription orders early, stating which of the above books they prefer, their own name, with post office address written in full—county and State.

Jan. 20, 1858—3m.

FRANKFORT HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets, FRANKFORT, KY. Leaves Louisville for Frankfortevery Wednesday at 30°clock, P. M.

THE undersigned having taken this well known honse I (lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully, olicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this aeretofore has been, will endeavor to merittheconfidence of the traveling community.

June 18, 1855—tf.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Louisville every Satur

W. A. GAINES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE -A N D-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

All accounts due on the lat January, lat May, and lat September in each year. Interest charged on all accounts not paid at maturity. am just in receipt of a large and choice stock of PINE GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of the

Groceries.

6 hhds prime N.O. Sugar; 6 bbls Lovering's Crushed Sugar; 4 bbls Lovering's Pulverlsed Sugar; 4 bbls Lovering's Granulated Sugar; 1 Tierce Preserving Sugar; 6 bbls Plantation Molasses; 8 ½ bbls Plantation Molasses; 3 bbls Belchers Golden Syrup;

bbis Belchers Golden Syrup; lu gal Kegs Golden Syrup; bbis Baltimore Syrup; ½ bbls Sugar-House Molasses; Tierce New Rice;

12 boxes Rosic Sans 20 ½ boxes Star Caaules; 20 ¼ boxes Star Candles; 10 boxes Hard Tallow Candles;

Carolina Tar in ½ bbls;
Salmon and White Lake Flsh;
Dry Beef and Beef Tongues;
10 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
4 boxes Hamburg Cheese.

Seeds

20 bbls Clover; 20 bbls Timothy; 350 bnshels Blue Grass, and all kinds of Gardea Seeds.

50 bushels Turaips; 50 bbls Fine Apples;

20 bbls Flong John Macklin's: 10 bbls Hydraulic Cement 4 bbls Linseed Oil:

2 bbls Spts. Turpentine; 200 hs Black Pepper

Wooden Ware.

6 doz. O'Rice's Wash Boards; 2 doz. large size Wash Tubs; 1 doz. extra quality and size Wash Tubs; 1 doz. medium size Wash Tubs; 2 doz. Foot Tubs;

doz. Sifters; doz. White Cedar Churns; doz. Painted Buckets; doz. Iron-bound Well Buckets; doz. Butter Firkins, ali sizes;

3 doz. Butter Firkins, ali sizes;
1 doz. Tar Cans;
2 doz. ⅓ Bushei Measures;
2 doz. ⅙ Peck Measures;
2 doz. ஜ Peck Measures;
2 doz. Cedar Buckets, Brass Hoops;
12 doz. Chaker Brooms;
1 doz. Cocoa Foot Matts,
6 doz. Grass Foot Matts.

Sundries.

Worcestershire Sause; Beef-stake Sauce; Gun Caps; Powder and Shot; Trot Lines; Fishing Lines; Masons Blacking; Lamp Black;

Wrapping Twine; Canolewick; Canolewick; Scrubb Brushes; White-wash Brushes; Blacking Brushes; Horse Brushes; Stone Brushes; 20,000 Cigars Ast. Braads. 10 boxes Tobacco different kinds: 20,000 Cigars Ast. Bra:
10 boxes T.·bacco dif
klnds;
Schiedam Schaapps;
50 bbls New Whisky;
4 bbls Old Whisky;
4 reuch Brandy;
Madeira Wine;
Port Wine;
Champalgu Wine;
Cooking Wine.

Lamp Black; Collins & Hunt's Axes

AGRICULTURAL.

Straw Cutters: Reapers and Mowers: Cora Shellers; Steel Piows; Hay Rakes; Wheat Fans, &c. Corn Crushers; Wheat F Or any agricultural implements furn short notice. Feb. 9, 1858—tf.

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CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 4,000 Belimita, 4,000 Rio ilondo, 4,000 Crelpo, 3,000 La Pruebo, 4,000 Crelpo, 2,000 La Pruebo, 10,000 Clato Del Orion, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 5,000 Saivadora Londres, 2,000 La Lovely Regallas, 5,600 La Attala, 1,000 Babaas Y Baroajab, 5,000 Eugenies, 4,000 La Sultana, 3,000 Pride of the South, 2,000 Etries, 2,000 Peplia De Oievia,

3,000 Eureka, 2,000 Antonia Garcia, Which we will seli cheap for cash or to prompt custor GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

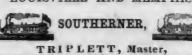
SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Bran dies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught

Madeira, Sherry, Port and and in bottles,
Scotch and Irish Whisky,
Jamacia Rum,
Old Rye Whisky,
Old Nectar Whisky,
Assorted French Cordials,
Blackberry Cordial,
Annisette Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curasca Cordial, Curasoa Cordial, Curason Control Holland Gin, Schniedam Schnappa. For sale by GRAY & TODD.

Nov. 11, 1857.

SPEED, SAFETY 'AND COMFORT' LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.



TRIPLETT, Master,
returniag, leaves Memphis every Thesday at 4 o'clock P. M.,
returniag, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M.
This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and
most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort
and convealence of passengers; is officered by careful
and experienced men, well known to the community,
who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

D. S. BENEDICT & SON,
C. BASHAM,
N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the
Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25.00. [Dec. 4, 1857—6m.

Regular Packet for Louisville. THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDEAS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday. Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'-

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN., As per Report to the Stockholders, at their Aanu Meeting, June 4th, 1857, and submitted to the Aud-itor of the State of Kentucky, July, 1857.

1. The aame of the Company is the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; and its location is at Hartford, Conn.

2. The Capital Stock of the Company is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

3. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

4. The Assets of the Company are as follows:

51 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, par value 51,100, market value, 369,496 00

329 Shares Phonix Bank stock, par value 52,200, market value, 38,368 00

100 Shares Conu. River Banking Co., stock, par value 5,000, market value, 6,500 00

80 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Byk stock, par value 50,000, market value, 11,200 00

80 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Byk stock, (10 per cent. paid iu.) par value —, market value, 900 Shares Exchange Bauk stock, par value 10,000, market value, 10,400 00

150 Shares Bank of Hartford County stock, par value 15,000, market value, 16,050 00

200 Shares Bank of Hartford County stock, par value 15,000, market value, 16,050 00

12,000 00

22,400 00

24,000 00 21,400 00

16,050 00 ue, 200 Shares Charter Oak Bank stock, par 24,200 00

200 Shares Charter Oak Bank stock, par value 20,000, market value, 100 Shares Mercantile Bank stock, par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares American Exchange Bank stock, N. Y., par value 20,000, market vaine, 200 Shares Bank of America stock, N. Y., par value 20,000, market vaine, 200 Shares Bank of Commerce stock, N. Y., par value 20,000, market value, 200 Shares Importers and Traders Bank stock, N. Y., par value 20,000, market value, 200 Shares Manhattan Co. Bank stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Merchants B'k stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Ocean Bank stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Bank North America stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Bank North America stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Bank North America stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Bank North America stock, N. Y., par value 10,000, market value, 200 Shares Wertongitun Bank stock, N. Y., par value stock, N. Y., par value

N. Y., par value 10,000, market val., 200 Shares Metropolitan Baak stock, N. Y., par value 20,000, market value, 100 Shakes Hartford and New Haven R. R. stock, par value 10,000, market

value, 100 Shares Hartford, Providence and Fishkil R. R. stock, par value 10,-Fishkil R. R. slock, par value lu, 000, market value,
34 Shares Hartford, Providence and Fishkill R. R. slock, preferred, par value 3,100, market value,
20 Shares Conu. River R. R. slock, par vslue 2,100, market value, 120 Shares Conn. River Co. stock, par value 12,000, market value,

Bills receivable bearing inverest, (of which \$110,000 is Special Deposit in Banks on interest) Balances on book, due the Company, Cash on hand,

5. No liabilities to Banks or others.

5. No liabilities to Banks or ethers,
due or act due.
6. No losses adjusted and duo.
7. Amount of losses, either usad8. justed or adjusted and not
due,
9. Losses in suspense waiting further proof, included in last answer above.
10. Ail other claims against the Company, including divideud \$30,000 payable June 10, 1857,
11. The rule of the Company is not to exceed \$10,000
in any one risk, subject to loss by a single fire.
12. The amouat insured in a city or village, depends
upon its size,—geuerally all the desirable risks to be
had, subject to the rule last above named.
13. The amouatinsured in any one block of buildings
depends upon its size and construction, subject to the
rule above referred to.
14. The Act of Incorporation accompanies this.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Hartford County.

June 19th, 1857, persoaally appeared, C. B. Bowers,
Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him
subscribed, is a true, full and correct statement of the
sfairs of said Company, and exhibits its actual condition on the first day of May, 1857; and he further declares under o an, that the subsequent business of the
Company, as far as reported and ascertained at the date
of making this affidavit, has been such as to produce
no material or unfavorable change in the condition of
its affairs shown in the above exhibit.

Before me,
A true copy from the original on file in this office.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKORT, KY., July 1, 1857.

This is to certify that J. M. MILLES, as Ageat of the
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Cons.,
at (Frankfort.) Franklin county, has filed in this office
the statements and exhibit required. the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Ageacies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigued that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dol-Agea: as aforesaid, is hereby liceased and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this licease may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigued that since the filiag of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
July 15, 1857—w&tw2w.

Frankfort, Ky.

NEW YO. K

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY A l'a mocting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort Iorihe New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the fellowing resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibits of the New York Life insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c. to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

commend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

"it commenced its operations twelve years ago, with \$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,000 65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, believed to be undonbtedly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.

d."
C. S. MOREHEAD, Precident.
R. C. WINTERSMITH, C. S. MOREHEAD, Precid R. C. WINTERSMITH, EMD. H. TAYLOR, THOS. S. PAGE, A. G. HODGES, CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.

Amount efassets 1st January, 1855, - \$902,062 70
Amount of receipts for preminms, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1856, - \$378,186 14
DISAURSEMENTS.
Pald losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses - \$21,240 19
156,945 95

ELEVENTE ANNUAL REPORT.

It will be seen by the above statement hat this Com-pany is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring in-formation in regard to insurance, will make applica-tion to the undersigned.

Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856,

H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort Branch Bank.
Aug. 14, 1857. COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-rlages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of he best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln

N. B. We would tall the attention of purchasers to bur Spring assortment of Carriages.

| T. All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1855—tf.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAI

OF THE Charter Oak Life Insurance Com

OF HARTFORD, CONN., a compliance with "an Act to regulate the Agenc-Foreign Companies," not incorporated by the S. Rentucky, and passed by the Legislature of Ken-March 3d, 1856.

STATEMENT.

2d. The am't of its capital stock is
2d. The amount of its capital stock, exclusivo of stock, notes, and ia baak
atocks, cash bonus and mortgages, is
3d. The ssets of the coarpany are:
1st. Amount of cash in hand and in
the hands of agents or other persons.

29,202 5

165,150

50,000

51,89

\$502,844

2d. Bonds owaed by the company are

2d. Bonds owaed by the company are county bonds with interest,
3d. Debts to the company secured by mortgage—none.
4th. Debts otherwise secured, viz:
Blis receivable, upon interest, including mutual prom. notes,
Obligation for capital stock approved by the Directors of said company, and by the comptroller of the State of Coanceticut.
Cash loans on endorsed promissory notes with collateral security, chieffy on assumed and at about 12 per ceat. interest,
Accrued interest to the company on investments,
5th. Debts for premiums at interest,
6th. All other securities are:
Bank stock in cities of Hortford and New York.
Cash in Bank on deposit on demand, bearing interect,
Personal property of the company,
Preferred Railroad stock as in

Preferred Railroad stock at 10 perceut.interest.

21,800 00

13,400 00

6,800 00

6,800 00

12,000 00

9,600 00

22,000 00

22,000 00

12,000 00

22,000 00

12,000 00

12,000 00

12,000 00

12,000 00

12,000 00

12,000 00

13,400 00

4th. Losses due and unpaid—acce.

6th. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof—none.

7th. All other claims egainst the company or other indebtedness, whether due or not due—none except ordinary currant bills.

8th. Parment of losses reaisted, &c.—Never resisted any.

9th. The act of incorporation of this Company was granted by the Legislature of Coancelicut at its May sessiou, A. D., 1850, and is the same as fited in the office of the Auditor of Kentucky in July, 1835.

the office of the Auditor of Kentucky in July, 1856.

The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing a creet statement of the affairs of the Company cording to their best knowledge and belief.

J. C. WALKLEY President.

SAMUEL H. WHITE, Sceretary.

HARTFORD, July 14th, 1857.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, Hartford, July 17, 1857.
Personally appeared, James C. lakkley and Sau,
me kaown as aforesaid, and made oath to the truth
the same according to their best knowledge and bens
Before me, JEROME B. BROW M.
A true copy from the original on five in this office.
THO.S. PAGE. Audito.
Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1857.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Faakkfort, Kv., July 1, 1857.
This is to certify that J. M. MILLS, as Agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conrat (Frankfort) Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of a act, entilled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and 1 haring been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Milla, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the nudersigned that since the thing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimosy whereof, I have set my hand, the day as a year above written.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,

STATEMENT OF THE New York Life Insurance Company,

Sept. 16, 1857-w&tw2w.

Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with the requirement of the law of Kentucky. ASSETS: \$ 25,170 50 ware and Hndson Canal 34,650 52.500 u Watertowa and Rome Rallroad Bonds, par \$24,000, -Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par 22,800 th 6,430 9m \$5,500, New York Central Railroad Bonds, 5,573 74 par \$6,000, Shares Merchant Bank Stock, par \$9,-10.263 75

100 Shares Baak of Commerce Stock, par Bank of the Republic Stock. par \$1,500, 50 Shares Americaa Exchaage Baak Stock, par \$5,000, 90 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par \$9,000, 50 Shares Park Bank Stock, par \$5,-

5,256 95 Loans on stocks, londs and mortgages first lien, 484. Premium notes on Life Policies, bearing 496. Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to 1st July, 1857, . Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,

ing further proof, -ses resisted—believed to be fraudulent or unjust, Accommulated dividend Interest, Taxes in litigation about

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
Morris Frankliu, Presideut of the New York;
sarance Company, being duly affirmed, doth c'
and say, that to the best of his knowledge, infora
and belief, the above statement is correct and true
all the investments therein referred to were mi
good faith, and not for any temporary expediency,
the assets of the said company were, at the date osaid statement \$1,260,214 US, as therein set forthinvested as therein stated.

A true copy from the original on file in this off-Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE At AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 15
This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as
the New York Life lusurance Company, of New
[Frankfort] Franklin county, has filed in this of

statements and exhibits required by the provisan set, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of F. Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 187 ithaving been shown to the satisfaction of the undered that said Company is possessed of an actual cay of alleast one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as quired by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agen aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take ri and transact business of insurance at his office in Front. for the term of one year from the date here. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made applar to the undersigned that since the filling statements above referred to, the available captual domains above referred to, the available captual for the statements above referred to, the available captual that the filling statements above referred to, the available capture.

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES Twelvewilcs East of Louisville, Ky., immediately or Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

andyear above written.

THO. S. PAGE, Aud.

WINGATE, Agent.
August 5, 1857—w2w. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

BY Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walk

the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Hobgus,

Frankfort, Ky.

IPOrders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKE
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., orto
A. G. HODGES. Frankfort, Ky
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

Liabilities.

osses due and unpaid—acae.

osses adjusted and not due.

\$ 25,60

osses unadjusted and in suspense await.

\$1,260...

1,800 bu

5,503 50

9,966 79

invested as therein stated.

Affirmed this 22d day of July, 1857, before me.

E. A. STANSBURY, Com. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pree